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An assessment of the Diptera species-group names appearing for the first time in the two 1829 works of James Francis Stephens

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Abstract. Of the more than 410 Diptera species-group names appearing for the first time in J.F. Stephens's two 1829 works (*The Nomenclature of British Insects* and *A Systematic Catalogue of British insects*), most are *nomina nuda*, but 25 have been found in this study to be available. These are reviewed with taxonomic and/or nomenclatural implications discussed where relevant. New synonymies are as follows: *Chironomus assimilis* Stephens, 1829 under *Tipula macrocephala* Linnaeus, 1758 [Tipulidae], **n. syn**.; *Chironomus plumipes* Stephens, 1829 under *Microtendipes obscurus* (Meigen, 1804) [Chironomidae], **n. syn.**; *Lasioptera berberina* (Schrank, 1781) [Cecidomyiidae], **n. syn**.; *Cecidomyia oxycanthae* Stephens, 1829 under *Planetella grandis* (Meigen, 1804) [Ceratopogonidae], **n. syn**.; *Cecidomyia melanocephala* Stephens, 1829 under *Tipula minutissima* Stewart, 1802 [Cecidomyiidae], **n. syn**.; *Psychoda nigrofusca* Stephens, 1829 under *Psychoda obscura* Boitard, 1828 [Cecidomyiidae], **n. syn**.; *Psychoda concinna* Stephens, 12829 under *Clytocerus ocellaris* (Meigen, 1804) [Psychodidae], **n. syn**.; *Leptorhina bicolor* Stephens, 1829 under *Helius longirostris* (Meigen, 1818) [Limoniidae], **n. syn**.; *Limnobia xanthura* Stephens, 1829 under *Tipula lentus* Harris, 1776 [Ptychopteridae], **n. syn**.; *Tipula bimaculosa* Stephens, 1829 under *Tipula* (*Lunatipula*) *selenitica* Wiedemann, 1818 [Tipulidae], **n. syn**.; *Empis certus* Stephens, 1829 under *Empis oertus* Harris, 1776 [Empididae], **n. syn**.; *Callomyia aterrima* Stephens, 1829 under *Agathomyia antennata* Zetterstedt, 1819 [Platypezidae], **n. syn**.; *Pipunculus dubrensis* Stephens, 1829 under *Cephalops aeneus* Fallén, 1810 [Pipunculidae], **n. syn**.; *Porphyrops splendidus* Stephens, 1829 under *Argyra auricollis* (Meigen, 1824) [Dolichopodidae], **n. syn**.; *Dolichopus nigritarsis* Stephens, 1829 under *Dolichopus acuticornis* Wiedemann, 1817 [Dolichopodidae], **n. syn**.; *Syrphus caliginosus* Stephens, 1829 under *Syrphus fastuosus* (Stewart, 1802) [Syrphidae], **n. syn**.; *Musca nigromarginata* Stephens, 1829 under *Musca ausus* Harris, 1780 [Tachinidae], **n. syn**.; *Tephritis basalis* Stephens, 1829 under *Musca purmundus* Harris, 1779 [Tephritidae], **n. syn**.; *Tetanocera testacea* Stephens, 1829 under *Musca varicus* Harris, 1780 [Sciomyzidae], **n. syn**.; *Tetanocera bimaculata* Stephens, 1829 and *Musca vagus* Harris, 1780 under *Loxocera aristata* (Panzer, 1801) [Psilidae], **n. syn**. One name, *Geomyza pallipes* Stephens, 1829 is found to be a valid name (a senior synonym of *Geomyza hackmani* Nartshuk, 1984) [Opomyzidae], **n. syn**. Also, *Dolichopus angulatus* Stephens, 1829 is treated as available and as a *nomen dubium* in *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1797, and *Musca carnarida* Stephens, 1829 is considered available and treated as Exoristinae sp. [Tachinidae] and *Musca trilineata* Stephens, 1829 is considered an incorrect spelling of *Musca trelineata* Harris, 1780 and treated under *Helophilus pendulus* (Linnaeus, 1758) [Syrphidae].

Figure 1. James Francis Stephens, from a daguerreotype, date unknown. Source: MacKechnie-Jarvis (1976).

INTRODUCTION

James Francis Stephens (1792–1852) (Fig. 1) was a British entomologist best known for his *Illustrations of British Entomology* (henceforth *Illustrations*). Stainton (1853) gave probably the best account of Stephens's life, based on an autobiographical sketch by Stephens and correspondence between the two.

Stephens was interested in entomology from an early age, but in 1825, after having initially concentrated on electricity, conchology, and ornithology, began to spend more time on insects. Although he professionally worked in the Admiralty (placed there in 1807 by his Admiral uncle when he was just 15 and worked there until 1845), he devoted pretty much all of his spare time to entomology. He was keen early on to provide a list of all known British insects, having made a manuscript list of all British animals as a child, and continued to add to it over the years. Eventually seeing the work as too large, he concentrated on completing just the insects. An advertisement of his intentions to that end appeared in Stephens's (1826) volume 13, part II on Aves for Shaw's *General Zoology*, where he stated that two further works were soon to appear: "A systematic catalogue of nearly ten thousand indigenous insects" and a "Synopsis of British Insects" (the latter to be renamed as his *Illustrations of British Entomology*).

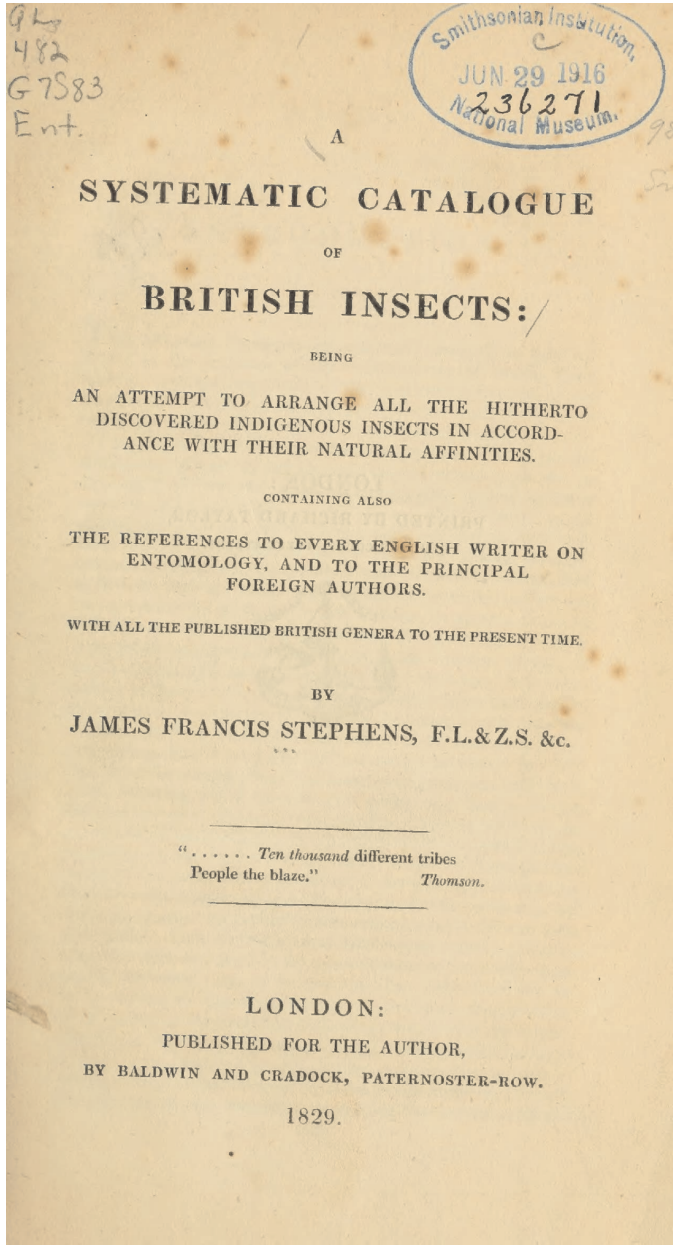
Two works dealing with all the British insects were published by Stephens in 1829: *A Systematic Catalogue of British Insects* (henceforth *Catalogue*) in two parts ([I.] Mandibulata and [II.] Haustella [with Diptera in Part II])[1] (Fig. 2); and his *Nomenclature of British Insects* (henceforth *Nomenclature*), a condensed checklist of the names in the two volumes of his *Catalogue* (Fig. 3), but not including synonyms. Stephens's longer and more descriptive work, the *Illustrations,* did not deal with any Diptera until his *Supplement* (Stephens, 1846), thus many of the Diptera species-group names first appearing in the *Catalogue* and *Nomenclature* without any descriptive matter have been considered *nomina nuda* by virtually all workers. However, this is not always the case. An examination of the *Catalogue* in this study shows that there are species-group names made available by one of the two following methods: (1) a new replacement name for a previously published name (Fig. 4a); or (2) an emendation in spelling of a previously published name (Fig. 4b). It was thus decided to assess all the names in both 1829 works for nomenclatural purposes and the result of that analysis is provided below.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Stephens (1829a) and Stephens (1829b) were examined from copies on the Biodiversity Heritage Library website. Dating of each is based on Evenhuis (1997), where the *Nomenclature* was shown to have been published just 6 weeks prior to the *Catalogue*, although the title of the *Nomenclature* makes it seem as though it was intended to come out after the *Catalogue* and act as a supplementary summary. The status of each nominal species was checked against *Systema Dipterorum* (SD) (Evenhuis & Pape 2024) as well as published sources given in SD and listed here for each name and/or updated as necessary.

New Synonymies: It is understood that all new replacement names and emendations at the time of their proposal will automatically be synonyms of the names they intend to

1. Reference to Roman-numeraled pages in the current study refers to the introduction in Part I; all Arabic-numeraled pages refer to the Diptera treated in Part II.


QL
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G7S83
Ent.
Smithsonian Institution,
JUN 29 1916
236271
National Museum.

A

SYSTEMATIC CATALOGUE

OF

BRITISH INSECTS:

BEING

AN ATTEMPT TO ARRANGE ALL THE HITHERTO DISCOVERED INDIGENOUS INSECTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR NATURAL AFFINITIES.

CONTAINING ALSO

THE REFERENCES TO EVERY ENGLISH WRITER ON ENTOMOLOGY, AND TO THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN AUTHORS.

WITH ALL THE PUBLISHED BRITISH GENERA TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY

JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS, F.L.&Z.S. &c.

"..... *Ten thousand* different tribes
People the blaze." *Thomson.*

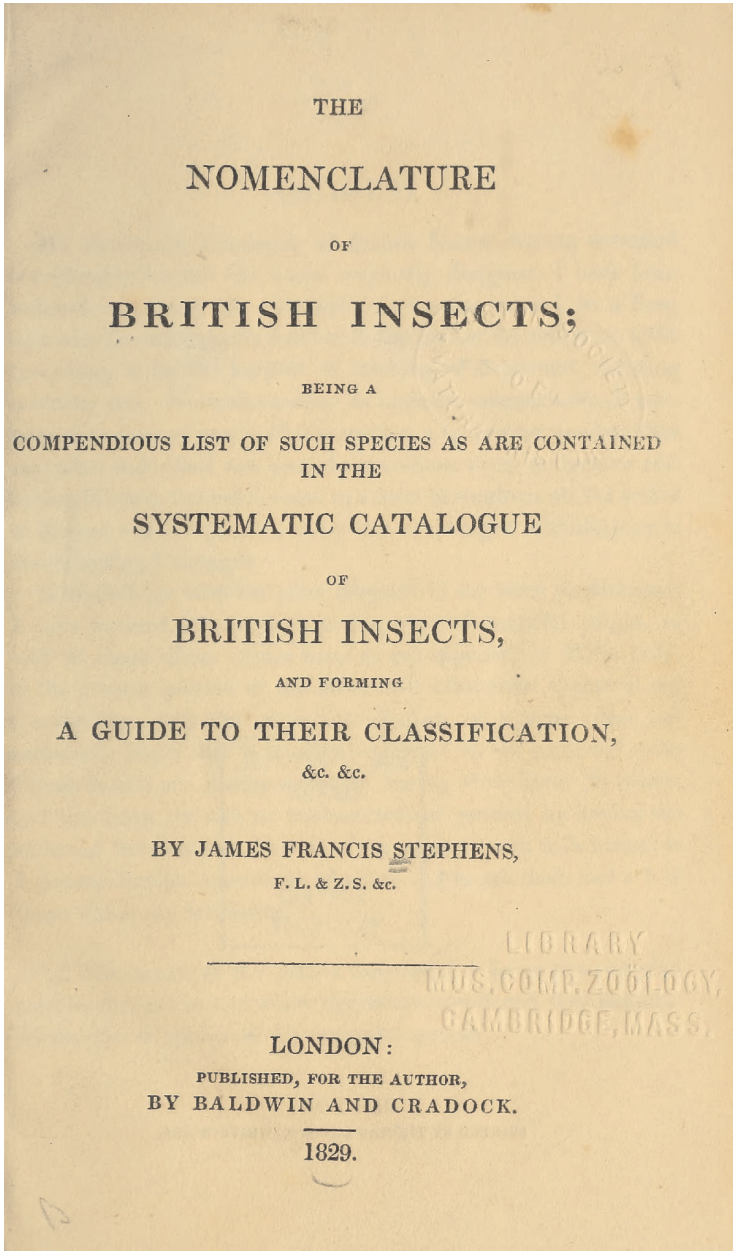
LONDON:

PUBLISHED FOR THE AUTHOR,

BY BALDWIN AND CRADOCK, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1829.

Figure 2. Title page of the *Catalogue*. Image: Biodiversity Heritage Library.



THE

NOMENCLATURE

OF

BRITISH INSECTS;

BEING A

COMPENDIOUS LIST OF SUCH SPECIES AS ARE CONTAINED IN THE

SYSTEMATIC CATALOGUE

OF

BRITISH INSECTS,

AND FORMING

A GUIDE TO THEIR CLASSIFICATION,

&c. &c.

BY JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS,

F. L. & Z. S. &c.

LIBRARY
MUS. COMP. ZOÖLOGY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED, FOR THE AUTHOR,

BY BALDWIN AND CRADOCK.

1829.

Figure 3. Title page of the *Nomenclature*. Image: Biodiversity Heritage Library.

replace, so as synonyms they cannot be "new". It is preferrable instead to list each newly discovered unjustified new replacement name and emendation as a "new synonymy", following the ICZN *Code* Glossary (I.C.Z.N. 1999) definition (2) of synonymy as "A list of synonyms". I use "new synonymy" as a tag to notify our readers and relevant abstracting services of those instances where an available name that has not previously been documented as such is newly recognized as being part of such a list.

BACKGROUND ON THE TWO WORKS

Stephens (1829b: iii–xx) gave an excellent introduction to the purpose and philosophy of his *Catalogue*. It was initially designed as a precursor to his *Illustrations*, but before he had even begun his *magnum opus*, he realized that the *Illustrations* would take some years to complete and wanted to provide a checklist of all known species [the *Illustrations* was actually never fully completed in the same format he envisioned, and after 11 volumes appeared (the last part in 1838), there was a significant pause in any further work until the *Supplement* was published in 1846].

In order to provide as complete a list as possible, Stephens gathered all the literature on British entomology [see Stainton (1853) for a list of Stephen's library] and, examining the specimens at his disposal, provided the *Catalogue*. He also provided a condensed summary of all the names in those two volumes, which was published in his *Nomenclature*. A second edition of the *Nomenclature* was attempted (Stephens 1833), but only the Mandibulata appeared before the work was made target for an accusation of plagiarism by John Curtis of the style Stephens used for his second edition, which appeared very similar to that of Curtis (1829). Court appearances and rather acidic attacks by both parties as well as colleagues taking sides appeared in local periodicals for the next few years and put a temporary halt to Stephens's work on the *Illustrations* in 1838. It was not until 1846 that he finished the series by putting out the *Supplement* (Stephens 1846), but it was much less detailed than his other volumes, no doubt because of him wanting to be done with the project and put it and the ramifications of his efforts behind him.

The Consequences of Introducing Manuscript Names

The unfortunate result of deciding to provide a complete checklist of all names before the descriptive matter could be published was that many manuscript and cabinet names to be dealt with later would have to be listed. Stephens (1829b) said he had received requests from many colleagues to provide them with a full list quickly, so as to be able to label and classify their own collections. That purpose to assist his colleagues was seen as more important than whatever impact manuscript names in the list would have. He stated (Stephens, 1829b: v):

> "... I have also introduced such MS. names as are in general use in the more extensive collections, so far as circumstances will permit; and also those which I have applied to the apparently undescribed species in my own cabinet, by way of showing the present extent of the various groups."

By listing all the names others had used in a synonymical list, Stephens believed that users could then find the name they were using in their collections and replace it with the name Stephens said should be preferred. In further defense of his publishing these manuscript names, Stephens (1829b: v) wrote:

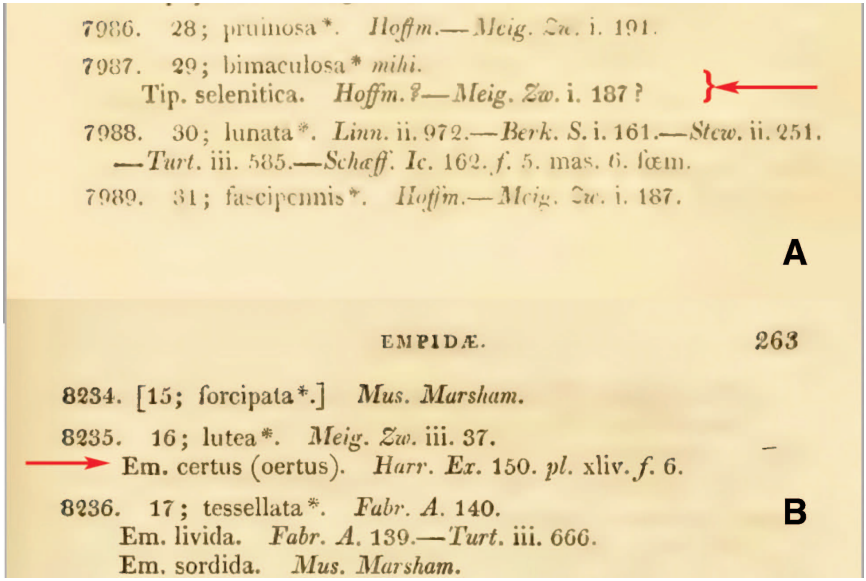

7986. 28; pruinosa*. Hoffm.—Meig. Zw. i. 191.
7987. 29; bimaculosa* mihi.
Tip. selenitica. Hoffm.?—Meig. Zw. i. 187?
7988. 30; lunata*. Linn. ii. 972.—Berk. S. i. 161.—Stew. ii. 251.
—Turt. iii. 585.—Schæff. Ic. 162. f. 5. mas. 6. fœm.
7989. 31; fascipennis*. Hoffm.—Meig. Zw. i. 187.
A
EMPIDÆ. 263
8234. [15; forcipata*.] Mus. Marsham.
8235. 16; lutea*. Meig. Zw. iii. 37.
Em. certus (oertus). Harr. Ex. 150. pl. xliv. f. 6.
8236. 17; tessellata*. Fabr. A. 140.
Em. livida. Fabr. A. 139.—Turt. iii. 666.
Em. sordida. Mus. Marsham.
B

Figure 4. Methods found in the *Catalogue* of names being made available. **A**. New replacement name (right arrow). **B**. Emendation (left arrow). Images: Biodiversity Heritage Library.

> "With regard to the MS. names in the following pages, it is of little consequence whether those which I have proposed be adopted or not; as they will ultimately appear in my "Illustrations," unless the species to which they are applied should be described by others in the interim. It is sufficient for my purpose to have pointed out the new species, and the divisions (by whatever names caprice or convenience may please to term them), and to have retained all such as could satisfactorily be identified, which have been imposed by others; not only in justice to their authors, but as I do not choose wilfully to create additional inconvenience by applying new ones for the mere purpose of securing the paltry fame dependent upon mere priority of nomenclature".

Manuscript names, by themselves, are simply *nomina nuda* and do not cause any nomenclatural or taxonomic problems. This is the case with Stephens's (1829a) manuscript species-group names. However, Stephens, in his more detailed *Catalogue* (Stephens 1829b), in numerous instances places his and others' manuscript names in association with previously described species. By doing so, it becomes a nomenclatural statement. If placed subordinate to ('below') the name of a previously described species, these manuscript names are simply *nomina nuda*, but if placed above the name of a previously described species, it indicates that Stephens had chosen those names to be used, e.g., in labeling collections, and they are therefore made available as new replacement names for the names of those previously described species. In other words, the relative position of names is here considered as sufficient evidence for fulfilling the requirement for new replacement names to be "established expressly to replace an already established name" (I.C.Z.N. 1999, Glossary).

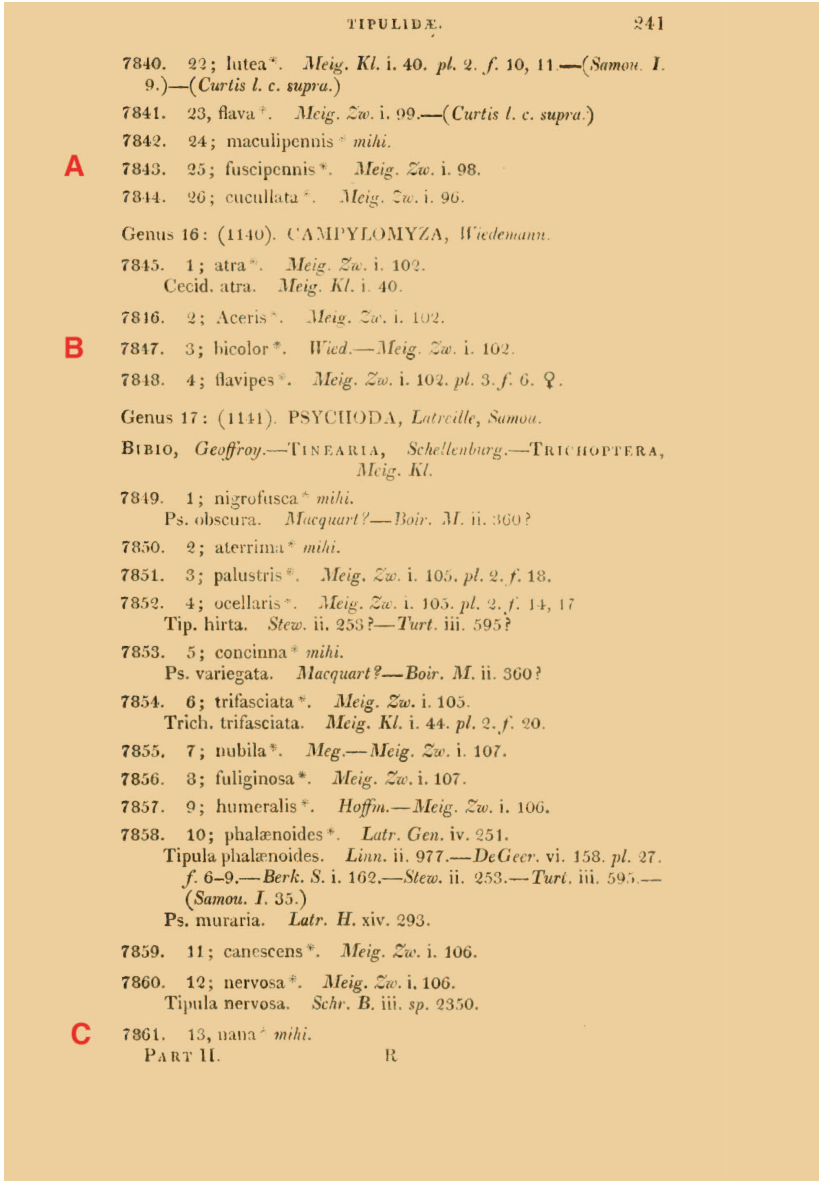
Stephens indicated in his introduction (Stephens, 1829b: iii–xx) that he gathered in his *Catalogue* all of the names he found that had been used by others to label their specimens, and he created a complete synonymy list, giving for each species the name he believed was the proper name to use in collections. Many (66) of these cabinet and manuscript names derive from the large collection of Thomas Marsham, which Stephens acquired at an auction a few months before Marsham's death [details of sale in Chalmers-Hunt (1976: 78), who stated 466 "lots" of Coleoptera, Orthoptera, Hemiptera, Neuroptera, Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera, Diptera, Arachnida and "Acera"]. Thomas Marsham (1747–1819) was for many years the Secretary for the West Indian Dock Society and for the the Office of Commercial Commissioners. In his spare time he was a devoted entomologist (and one of the founders of the Linnean Society), having over the years amassed a very large collection of insects from Britain. Stephens *in* Stainton (1853: 8) described the Marsham collection that he had obtained in 1819 as being in 50 cabinets and comprising almost 5,000 specimens. Marsham too had desires to publish a full account of the British insects, but he got only as far as the Coleoptera in his *Entomologica Britannica* (Marsham 1802). Marsham apparently put the Diptera off to the last as he did not update his labels before he died, and the generic attribution of Marsham's species-group names listed in Stephens (1829b) indicates a very early concept of genera (i.e., all seem to be Linnean genera such as *Asilus*, *Musca* and *Empis* and not much evidence of later classifications). Thus, it is most likely that Marsham's naming of the Diptera in his collection did not take into account anything after Meigen (1804) or Fabricius (1805). Knowing this has a direct bearing on whether Marsham's names were his own (a novel name) or using those of other entomologists (subsequent usage), even if they were misidentified.

Other manuscript names used by Stephens are those of Leach and Meigen. Regarding the latter, apparently Stephens had access to Meigen specimens with names attached in order to be able to place them taxonomically in his *Catalogue*. Meigen did exchange specimens with colleagues, and apparently some of his named specimens made their way to Stephens. Whether or not these specimens included type material is not known, but it is possible[2]. Stephens's library (Stainton 1853) shows that by 1852 he had a full set of Meigen's works, but by the time of his *Catalogue* in 1829, the last work Meigen had published was Meigen (1826), which Stephens (1829b: vii) mistakenly dated as 1828.

A Reader's Guide to the Symbols and Type Faces Used by Stephens in his Catalogue

To the uninitiated eye, Stephens's (1829b) *Catalogue* is a puzzling mix of names and references. The lists of names and their synonyms seem fairly straightforward at first glance, but there are subtle things Stephens added to aid the reader. Symbols, type face usage, and even punctuation were meant to convey the veracity of his claims to these names being all British and verified by him. After all, as he said in his introduction (Stephens 1829b: v), before he started, there were about 5,000 known British insect species and his *Catalogue* would double that number; no doubt he thought there would be those detractors who might not believe the large numbers of additional species, thus he felt he had to defend their listing in his *Catalogue*. Listed below are the various contrivances Stephens employed to give additional information about each name (see Fig. 5 to see a few examples of some of these).

2. The Stephens Collection in the Natural History Museum, London, should be consulted to ascertain if such Meigen type material is included.



TIPULIDÆ. 241

7840. 22; lutea*. *Meig. Kl.* i. 40. *pl.* 2. *f.* 10, 11.—(*Samou. I.* 9.)—(*Curtis l. c. supra.*)

7841. 23, flava*. *Meig. Zw.* i. 99.—(*Curtis l. c. supra.*)

7842. 24; maculipennis* *mihi.*

A 7843. 25; fuscipennis*. *Meig. Zw.* i. 98.

7844. 26; cucullata*. *Meig. Zw.* i. 96.

Genus 16: (1140). CAMPYLOMYZA, *Wiedemann.*

7845. 1; atra*. *Meig. Zw.* i. 102.
Cecid. atra. *Meig. Kl.* i. 40.

7846. 2; Aceris*. *Meig. Zw.* i. 102.

B 7847. 3; bicolor*. *Wied.*—*Meig. Zw.* i. 102.

7848. 4; flavipes*. *Meig. Zw.* i. 102. *pl.* 3. *f.* 6. ♀.

Genus 17: (1141). PSYCHODA, *Latreille, Samou.*

BIBIO, *Geoffroy.*—TINEARIA, *Schellenberg.*—TRICHOPTERA, *Meig. Kl.*

7849. 1; nigrofusca* *mihi.*
Ps. obscura. *Macquart?*—*Boir. M.* ii. 360?

7850. 2; aterrima* *mihi.*

7851. 3; palustris*. *Meig. Zw.* i. 105. *pl.* 2. *f.* 18.

7852. 4; ocellaris*. *Meig. Zw.* i. 105. *pl.* 2. *f.* 14, 17
Tip. hirta. *Stew.* ii. 253?—*Turt.* iii. 595?

7853. 5; concinna* *mihi.*
Ps. variegata. *Macquart?*—*Boir. M.* ii. 360?

7854. 6; trifasciata*. *Meig. Zw.* i. 105.
Trich. trifasciata. *Meig. Kl.* i. 44. *pl.* 2. *f.* 20.

7855. 7; nubila*. *Meg.*—*Meig. Zw.* i. 107.

7856. 8; fuliginosa*. *Meig. Zw.* i. 107.

7857. 9; humeralis*. *Hoffm.*—*Meig. Zw.* i. 106.

7858. 10; phalænoides*. *Latr. Gen.* iv. 251.
Tipula phalænoides. *Linn.* ii. 977.—*DeGeer.* vi. 158. *pl.* 27. *f.* 6–9.—*Berk. S.* i. 162.—*Stew.* ii. 253.—*Turt.* iii. 595.—(*Samou. I.* 35.)
Ps. muraria. *Latr. H.* xiv. 293.

7859. 11; canescens*. *Meig. Zw.* i. 106.

7860. 12; nervosa*. *Meig. Zw.* i. 106.
Tipula nervosa. *Schr. B.* iii. *sp.* 2350.

C 7861. 13, nana* *mihi.*

Figure 5. Page 241 of Part II of the *Catalogue* showing some of the contrivances used by Stephen to describe the status of the species listed. **A.** asterisk after name (e.g., fuscipennis*) = those found within 25 miles of St. Paul's cathedral **B.** number followed by a semi-colon (e.g., 3; bicolor) = species captured by Stephens; **C.** number followed by a comma (13, nana) = species name seen in collections but not possessed. Image: Biodiversity Heritage Library.

‡ = foreign species only, but had been recorded from Britain.
* = species captured within 25 miles of St. Paul's [cathedral].
† = not possessed and uncertain British origin.
author's name in *italics* = Stephens had verified by seeing the species.
author's name not in italics = Stephens had not seen the species.
species in *italics* = extra-European.
species in *italics* with an ! = source claims it was found in Britain.
source (author or work) in parentheses ( ) = name has been published but not described.
number after Stephens total number (7840. 1) = species number in a genus.
that number followed by comma (1,) = species name seen in collections but not possessed.
that number followed by a semi-colon (1;) = species captured by Stephens.
that number followed by a colon (1:) = species seen alive [but not collected].

NOMENCLATURAL STUDY OF THE NOVEL DIPTERA NAMES APPEARING IN STEPHENS (1829A, 1829B)

The species-group names dealt with below are those made available in Stephens (1829b). All the species-group names appearing in Stephens (1829a) are *nomina nuda*, but they are listed in the synonymy lists below for cross-reference purposes. In some cases, the spelling of a species-group name differs slightly from one work to the other or does not exist in one or the other work. Names are listed in order of appearance in the *Catalogue*. The number preceding the name in the header refers to the species number given by Stephens to each of his names including those he treated as synonyms.

7692. *Chironomus assimilis* Stephens, 1829

Chironomus assimilis Stephens, 1829a: 52. *Nomen nudum*.

Chironomus assimilis Stephens, 1829b: 234 (unjustified new replacement name name for *Tipula macrocephala* Linnaeus, 1758 [as "Turt."]).

Current Status: Junior synonym of *Tipula macrocephala* Linnaeus, 1758, **new synonymy**.

Family: **Tipulidae**.

Remarks: *Chironomus assimilis* Stephens, 1829 is automatically a junior synonym of *Tipula macrocephala* Linnaeus, 1758, which is currently treated as unplaced in Tipulidae (but is not *Tipula* Linnaeus, 1758) [*teste* Oosterbroek & Theowald (1992: 174)].

Recognizing *Chironomus assimilis* Stephens, 1829 as available means that *Chironomus assimilis* Zetterstedt, 1838 (currently valid as *Stictochironomus rosenschoeldi* Zetterstedt, 1838 [*teste* Paasivirta (2014: 85)] is a junior primary homonym.

7720. *Chironomus plumipes* Stephens, 1829

Chironomus plumipes Stephens, 1829a: 52. *Nomen nudum*.

Chironomus plumipes Stephens, 1829b: 235 (unjustified new replacement name for *Chironomus obscurus* Meigen, 1804 [as "Fabr."]).

Current Status: Junior synonym of *Microtendipes obscurus* (Meigen, 1804), **new synonymy**.

Family: **Chironomidae**.

Remarks: *Chironomus obscurus* Meigen, 1804 is currently treated as a *nomen dubium* in the genus *Microtendipes* Kieffer, 1915 [*teste* Ashe & Cranston (1991: 291)], thus, *Chironomus plumipes* Stephens, 1829 is automatically a junior synonym of *Microtendipes obscurus* (Meigen, 1804).

7817. *Diomyza rubra* Stephens, 1829

Diomyza rubra Stephens, 1829a: 53. *Nomen nudum*.

Diomyza rubra Stephens, 1829b: 240 (unjustified new replacement name for *Tipula berberina* Schrank, 1781).

Current Status: Junior synonym of *Lasioptera berberina* (Schrank, 1781), **new synonymy**.

Family: **Cecidomyiidae**.

Remarks: *Tipula berberina* Schrank, 1781 is currently treated as a valid species in the genus *Lasioptera* Meigen, 1818 [*teste* Gagné & Jaschhof (2021: 397)], thus, *Diomyza rubra* Stephens, 1829 is automatically a junior synonym of *Lasioptera berberina* (Schrank, 1781).

7819. *Cecidomyia oxycanthae* Stephens, 1829

Cecidomyia oxycanthae Stephens, 1829a: 53. *Nomen nudum*.

Cecidomyia oxycanthae Stephens, 1829b: 240 (unjustified new replacement name for *Cecidomyia grandis* Meigen, 1804).

Current Status: Junior synonym of *Planatella grandis* (Meigen, 1804), **new synonymy**.

Family: **Ceratopogonidae**.

Remarks: *Cecidomyia grandis* Meigen, 1804 is currently treated as a valid species in the genus *Planetella* Westwood, 1840 [*teste* Chandler (2024: 85)], thus, *Cecidomyia oxycanthae* Stephens, 1829 is automatically a junior synonym of *Planetella grandis* (Meigen, 1804).

7838. *Cecidomyia melanocephala* Stephens, 1829

Cecidomyia melanocephala Stephens, 1829a: 53. *Nomen nudum*.

Cecidomyia melanocephala Stephens, 1829b: 240 (unjustified new replacement name for *Tipula minutissima* Stewart, 1802 [as "*Stew. ii*. 254?"]).

Current Status: Junior (but valid) synonym of *Tipula minutissima* Stewart, 1802, **new synonymy**.

Family: **Cecidomyiidae**.

Remarks: Stewart (1802: 254) listed a *Tipula minutissima* without authorship. Most, but not all, of the names listed by Stewart (1802) are previously described species, so it is impossible to tell if a name listed by Stewart is his own or if he is following others. However, *Tipula minutissima* Stewart, 1802 is currently treated as an available name with Stewart as author and as a *nomen dubium* in Cecidomyiidae [*teste* Chandler (2024: 106)], thus, following Chandler (2024), *Cecidomyia melanocephala* Stephens, 1829 is automatically a junior synonym of *Tipula minutissima* Stewart, 1802. As *Tipula minutissima* Stewart, 1802 is a junior primary homonym of *Tipula minutissima* Linnaeus, 1767, *Tipula melanocephala* (Stephens, 1829) becomes the next available name for the species.

Tipula melanocephala Stewart, 1802 is a junior primary homonym of *Tipula melanocephala* Fabricius, 1787 (currently in *Teucholabis* Osten Sacken, 1860; Limoniidae), but no new replacement name is proposed here as Stewart's name is a *nomen dubium*, and since the names have not been applied to taxa considered congeneric after 1899, we consider it unlikely that a new replacement name will be needed for the younger name.

7849. *Psychoda nigrofusca* Stephens, 1829

Psychoda nigrofusca Stephens, 1829a: 53. *Nomen nudum*.

Psychoda nigrofusca Stephens, 1829b: 241 (unjustified new replacement name for *Psychoda obscura* Boitard, 1828).

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Psychoda obscura* Boitard, 1828, **new synonymy**.

FAMILY: **PSYCHODIDAE**.

REMARKS: *Psychoda obscura* Boitard, 1828 has not been recorded in any regional catalogue or faunal list. In giving characters for the species, Boitard (1828) attributed the name to Macquart, but Macquart never described the name. Until its taxonomic placement can be ascertained, it is retained here as unplaced in Psychodidae.

7853. *Psychoda concinna* Stephens, 1829

Psychoda concinna Stephens, 1829a: 53. *Nomen nudum*.

Psychoda concinna Stephens, 1829b: 241 (unjustified new replacement name for *Psychoda variegata* Macquart, 1826).

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Clytocerus ocellaris* (Meigen, 1804), **new synonymy**.

FAMILY: **PSYCHODIDAE**.

REMARKS: *Psychoda variegata* Macquart, 1826 is currently considered a junior synonym of *Clytocerus ocellaris* (Meigen, 1804) [*teste* Evenhuis (2022: 13)], thus *Psychoda concinna* Stephens, 1829 is automatically a junior synonym of *Clytocerus ocellaris* (Meigen, 1804).

Considering *Psychoda concinna* Stephens, 1829 as an available name makes it a senior primary homonym of *Psychoda concinna* Quate & Quate, 1967. Since the criteria to be fulfilled for making *Psychoda concinna* Quate & Quate, 1967 a *nomen protectum* are not fulfilled (not enough works or authors using the name as valid in the last 50 years), a new replacement name is needed for the younger name to resolve the homonymy, but this is not proposed here pending research into the situation by a specialist.

7892. *Leptorhina bicolor* Stephens, 1829

Leptorhina bicolor Stephens, 1829a: 53. *Nomen nudum*.

Leptorhina bicolor Stephens, 1829b: 243 (unjustified new replacement name for *Limnobia longirostris* Meigen, 1818 [as "*Wied.—Meig. Zw*. i. 144, *pl*. 4 *f*. 8]").

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Helius longirostris* (Meigen, 1818), **new synonymy**.

FAMILY: **LIMONIIDAE**.

REMARKS. *Limnobia longirostris* Meigen, 1818 is currently considered a valid species in *Helius* Le Peletier & Audinet-Serville, 1828) [*teste* Chandler (2024: 32)], thus *Leptorhina bicolor* Stephens, 1829 is automatically a junior synonym of *Helius longirostris* (Meigen, 1818).

Leptorhina Stephens, 1829 is recorded as having its type species, *Leptorhina longirostris* Meigen, 1818, fixed by monotypy (e.g., Evenhuis & Pape 2024). Even with two included nominal species (*bicolor* and *longirostris*), there is only one included taxonomic species as *bicolor* was proposed in synonymy with *longirostris*, so the type fixation by monotypy still stands.

With it being an available name *Leptorhina bicolor* Stephens, 1829, is now a senior secondary homonym in *Helius* of *Helius bicolor* Edwards, 1933. Since the criteria for making *Helius bicolor* Edwards, 1933 a *nomen protectum* are not fulfilled (not enough works or authors using the name as valid in the last 50 years), a new replacement name is needed for the younger name to resolve the secondary homonymy, but this is not proposed here pending research into the situation by a specialist.

7910. *Limnobia xanthura* Stephens, 1829

Limnobia xanthura Stephens, 1829a: 53. *Nomen nudum*.

Limnobia xanthura Stephens, 1829b: 244 (unjustified new replacement name for *Tipula lentus* Harris, 1776).

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Tipula lentus* Harris, 1776, **new synonymy**.

FAMILY: **PTYCHOPTERIDAE**.

REMARKS: *Tipula lentus* Harris, 1776 is currently treated as a *nomen dubium* in Ptychopteridae [*teste* Chandler (2024: 126)], thus, *Limnobia xanthura* Stephens, 1829 is automatically a junior synonym of *Tipula lentus* (Harris, 1776).

7987. *Tipula bimaculosa* Stephens, 1829

Tipula bimaculosa Stephens, 1829a: 54. *Nomen nudum*.

Tipula bimaculosa Stephens, 1829b: 248 (unjustified new replacement name for *Tipula selenitica* Wiedemann *in* Meigen, 1818 [as "*Hoffm. ?—Meig. Zw*. i. 187"]).

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Tipula* (*Lunatipula*) *selenitica* Wiedemann, 1818, **new synonymy**.

FAMILY: **TIPULIDAE**.

REMARKS: *Tipula selenitica* Wiedemann *in* Meigen, 1818 is currently treated as a valid species in the subgenus *Lunatipula* Edwards, 1931 (of *Tipula* Linnaeus, 1758) [*teste* Oosterbroek & Theowald (1992: 119)], thus, *Tipula bimaculosa* Stephens, 1829 is automatically a junior synonym of *Tipula* (*Lunatipula*) *selenitica* Wiedemann, 1818.

8235. *Empis certus* Stephens, 1829

Empis certus Stephens, 1829b: 263 (unjustified emendation of *Empis oertus* Harris, 1776).

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Empis oertus* Harris, 1776, **new synonymy**.

FAMILY: **EMPIDIDAE**.

REMARKS. Stephens (1829b: 263) treated *Empis certus* Harris, 1776 as a junior synonym of *Empis lutea* Meigen, 1804. However, the latest treatment of the Harris name is by Yang *et al*. (2007: 461), followed here, where it is treated as a *nomen dubium* in *Empis* Linnaeus, 1758.

8260. *Enicopteryx hyalipennis* Stephens, 1829

Enicopteryx hyalipennis Stephens, 1829a: 56. *Nomen nudum*.

Enicopteryx hyalipennis Stephens, 1829b: 264 (unjustified new replacement name for *Rhamphomyia anomalipennis* Meigen, 1822).

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Rhamphomyia* (*Megacyttarus*) *anomalipennis* Meigen, 1822.

FAMILY: **EMPIDIDAE**.

REMARKS: *Enicopteryx hyalipennis* Stephens, 1829 is currently treated as a junior synonym of *Rhamphomyia anomalipennis* [*teste* Chandler (2024: 200)].

8299. *Callomyia aterrima* Stephens, 1829

Callomyia aterrima Stephens, 1829a: 56. *Nomen nudum*.

Callomyia aterrima Stephens, 1829b: 266 (unjustified new replacement name for *Callomyia antennata* Zetterstedt, 1819 [as "*Fall.—Meig. Zw*. iv. 15?"]).

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Agathomyia antennata* Zetterstedt, 1819, **new synonymy**.

FAMILY: **PLATYPEZIDAE**.

REMARKS: *Agathomyia antennata* Zetterstedt, 1819 is currently treated as a valid species [*teste* Chandler (2024: 229)], thus, *Callomyia aterrima* Stephens, 1829 is automatically a junior synonym of *Agathomyia antennata* Zetterstedt, 1819.

8303. *Pipunculus dubrensis* Stephens, 1829

Pipunculus dubrensis Stephens, 1829a: 56. *Nomen nudum*.

Pipunculus dubrensis Stephens, 1829b: 266 (unjustified new replacement name for *Pipunculus flavipes* Meigen, 1824).

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Cephalops aeneus* Fallén, 1810, **new synonymy**.

FAMILY: **PIPUNCULIDAE**.

REMARKS: *Pipunculus flavipes* Meigen, 1824 is currently treated as a junior synonym of *Cephalops aeneus* Fallén, 1810 [*teste* Chandler (2024: 269)], thus, *Pipunculus dubrensis* Stephens, 1829 is automatically a junior synonym of *Cephalops aeneus* Fallén, 1810.

8318. *Porphyrops splendidus* Stephens, 1829

Porphyrops splendidus Stephens, 1829a: 56. *Nomen nudum*.

Porphyrops splendidus Stephens, 1829b: 267 (unjustified new replacement name for *Porphyrops auricollis* Meigen, 1824).

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Argyra auricollis* (Meigen, 1824), **new synonymy**.

Family: **Dolichopodidae**.

Remarks: *Porphyrops auricollis* Meigen, 1824 is currently treated as a valid species in the genus *Argyra* Macquart, 1834 [*teste* Chandler (2024: 213)], thus, *Porphyrops splendidus* Stephens, 1829 is automatically a junior synonym of *Argyra auricollis* (Meigen, 1824).

8359. *Dolichopus angulatus* Stephens, 1829

Dolichopus angulatus Stephens, 1829a: 56. *Nomen nudum*.

Dolichopus angulatus Stephens, 1829b: 268 (unjustified new replacement name for *Dolichopus nitidus sensu* Meigen, 1824).

Current Status: *Nomen dubium* in *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1797 (*teste* **this work**).

Family: **Dolichopodidae**.

Remarks: Stephens (1829b: 267) listed *angulus* as a valid name (no. 8359) and underneath listed "Do. nitidus. *Meig. Zw*. iv. 80. (!)". The next valid species (no. 8360) is *Dolichopus nitidus* annotated with "*Fall. D.S. (Dolich.)* 12. 9". Stephens (1829b) treated *Dolichopus nitidus* Fallén, 1823 as valid, thus his *Dolichopus angulatus* was a name for a new species Stephens believed was misidentified as *nitidus* by Meigen (1824: 80). Pending a revision of Stephens's type material, *Dolichopus angulatus* Stephens, 1829 is treated here as a *nomen dubium* in *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1797.

8363. *Dolichopus nigritarsis* Stephens, 1829

Dolichopus nigritarsis Stephens, 1829a: 56. *Nomen nudum*.

Dolichopus nigritarsis Stephens, 1829b: 269 (unjustified new replacement name for *Dolichopus ruralis* Meigen, 1824).

Current Status: Junior synonym of *Dolichopus acuticornis* Wiedemann, 1817, **new synonymy**.

Family: **Dolichopodidae**.

Remarks. *Dolichopus ruralis* Meigen, 1824 is currently treated as a junior synonym of *Dolichopus acuticornis* Wiedemann, 1817 [*teste* Chandler (2024: 215)], thus, *Dolichopus nigritarsis* Stephens, 1829 is automatically a junior synonym of *Dolichopus acuticornis* Wiedemann, 1817.

8466. *Odontomyia trimaculata* Stephens, 1829

Odontomyia trimaculata Stephens, 1829b: 263 (unjustified new replacement name for *Stratiomys hydrodromia* Meigen, 1822).

Current Status: Junior synonym of *Odontomyia annulata* (Meigen, 1822) [*teste* Woodley (2001: 270)].

Family: **Stratiomyidae**.

Remarks. *Odontomyia trimaculata* Stephens, 1829 is currently treated as a *nomen nudum* and listed as junior synonym of *Odontomyia annulata* (Meigen, 1822) [*teste* Woodley (2001: 270).

8638. *Syrphus caliginosus* Stephens, 1829

Syrphus caliginosus Stephens, 1829b: 287 (unjustified new replacement name for *Musca fastuosa* Stewart, 1802).

Current Status: Junior synonym of *Syrphus fastuosus* (Stewart, 1802), **new synonymy**.

Family: **Syrphidae**.

REMARKS. *Musca fastuosa* Stewart, 1802 has not been found in any previous catalog. Stephens (1829b: 287) treated it in the genus *Syrphus*. It is treated here as a *nomen dubium* in *Syrphus* Fabricius, 1775.

8851. *Musca carnarida* Stephens, 1829

Musca carnarida Stephens, 1829a: 60. *Nomen nudum*.

Musca carnarida Stephens, 1829b: 304 (unavailable as a new replacement name for *Musca ventito* Harris, 1780), but available as a new species (see below).

CURRENT STATUS: Unplaced in Exoristinae [Tachinidae] (P. Cerretti, pers. comm.) (*teste* **this work**).

FAMILY: **TACHINIDAE**.

REMARKS. *Musca ventito* Harris, 1780 was treated as an unavailable name in Calliphoridae [*teste* Thompson & Pont (1994: 132); now identified here as a tachinid] due to it being a verb, so, *Musca carnarida* Stephens, 1829 cannot be a new replacement name for it. However, it is available as a new name proposed with its description provided by indication from a reference to *Musca ventito* Harris, 1780. NB: Thompson & Pont (1994: 59) listed *Musca carnarida* Stephens, 1829 but only cited the work where it is a *nomen nudum* (Stephens 1829a: 60). In error, this *nomen nudum* was treated by them in *Protocalliphora* (Calliphoridae) under the name *Protocalliphora rognesi* Thompson & Pont, 1994, which they had proposed elsewhere in their work as a new replacement name for *Musca chrysorrhoea* Meigen, 1826.

8853. *Musca nigromarginata* Stephens, 1829

Musca nigromarginata Stephens, 1829a: 60. *Nomen nudum*.

Musca nigromarginata Stephens, 1829b: 304 (unjustified new replacement name for *Musca ausus* Harris, 1779).

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Musca ausus* Harris, 1780, **new synonymy**.

FAMILY: **TACHINIDAE**.

REMARKS. *Musca ausus* Harris, 1779 is currently treated as a *nomen dubium* in Tachinidae [*teste* Thompson & Pont (1994: 54)], thus, *Musca nigromarginata* Stephens, 1829 is automatically a junior synonym of *Musca ausus* Harris, 1779.

9088. *Tephritis basalis* Stephens, 1829

Tephritis basalis Stephens, 1829a: 61. *Nomen nudum*.

Tephritis basalis Stephens, 1829b: 316 (unjustified new replacement name for *Musca purmundus* Harris, 1779 [as "*permundus*").

CURRENT STATUS: Junior synonym of *Anomoia purmunda* (Harris, 1779), **new synonymy**.

FAMILY: **TEPHRITIDAE**.

REMARKS. *Musca purmundus* Harris, 1779 is currently treated as a valid species in the genus *Anomoia* Walker, 1835 [*teste* Chandler (2024: 291)], thus, *Tephritis basalis* Stephens, 1829 is automatically a junior synonym of *Anomoia purmunda* (Harris, 1779).

9171. *Tetanocera testacea* Stephens, 1829

Tetanocera testacea Stephens, 1829b: 321 (unjustified new replacement name for *Musca varicus* Harris, 1779).

Current Status: Junior synonym of *Musca varicus* (Harris, 1779), **new synonymy**.

Family: **Sciomyzidae**.

Remarks. *Musca varicus* Harris, 1779 is treated as a *nomen dubium* in Sciomyzidae [*teste* Chandler (2024: 307)], thus, *Tetanocera testacea* Stephens, 1829 is automatically a junior synonym of *Musca varicus* (Harris, 1779).

9177. *Tetanocera bimaculata* Stephens, 1829

Tetanocera bimaculata Stephens, 1829a: 62. *Nomen nudum*.

Tetanocera bimaculata Stephens, 1829b: 321 (unjustified new replacement name for *Musca vagus* Harris, 1780).

Current Status: Junior synonym of *Loxocera aristata* (Panzer, 1801), **new synonymy**.

Family: **Psilidae**.

Remarks. According to Chandler (2024), the only known species of *Loxocera* in the British Isles is *Loxocera aristata* (Panzer, 1801) making *Musca vagus* Harris, 1780 a senior synonym of *Loxocera aristata* (Panzer, 1801), **new synonymy**. Thus, *Tetanocera bimaculata* Stephens, 1829 is automatically a junior synonym of *Loxocera aristata* (Panzer, 1801). To promote stability of nomenclature, i.e., to maintain usage of the younger name *Loxocera aristata* (Panzer, 1801) over the older name *Musca vagus* Harris, 1780, an application to the ICZN seems warranted.

9188. *Geomyza pallipes* Stephens, 1829

Geomyza pallipes Stephens, 1829a: 62. *Nomen nudum*.

Geomyza pallipes Stephens, 1829b: 322 (unjustified new replacement name for *Tephritis maculata* Germar, 1817 [as "*Ahr. F*. iii. *f*. 22?"].

Current Status: Valid name (senior synonym of *Geomyza hackmani* Nartshuk, 1984), **new synonymy** (see below).

Family: **Opomyzidae**.

Remarks. *Tephritis maculata* Germar, 1817 is missing from all the recent regional Diptera catalogues. It was treated as junior synonym of *Geomyza combinata* (Linnaeus, 1767) [*teste* Schiner (1862: 287)], thus, *Geomyza pallipes* Stephens, 1829 is automatically a junior synonym of *Geomyza combinata* (Linnaeus, 1767). However, in the UK, this latter name has been found to be a misidentification for *Geomyza hackmani* Nartshuk, 1984 (Chandler 2024: 327). Accepting this identification results in *Geomyza pallipes* Stephens, 1829 having priority over *Geomyza hackmani* Nartshuk, 1984. Since the criteria for making *Geomyza hackmani* Nartshuk, 1984 a *nomen protectum* are not be fulfilled (not enough works or authors using the name as valid in the last 50 years), *Geomyza pallipes* Stephens, 1829 is the valid name for the species currently identified as *Geomyza hackmani* Nartshuk, 1984.

UNAVAILABLE NAME ACTED UPON BY STEPHENS

8662. *Musca trilineata* Stephens, 1829

Musca trilineata Stephens, 1829b: 263 (incorrect spelling of *Musca trelineata* Harris, 1780).

CURRENT STATUS: Treated under *Helophilus pendulus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (*teste* **this work**)

FAMILY: **SYRPHIDAE**.

REMARKS. *Musca trilenva* Harris, 1780 is currently treated as a junior synonym of *Helophilus pendulus* (Linnaeus, 1758) [*teste* Chandler (2024: 252)]; however, the correct original spelling is *trelineata* Harris by First Reviser action of Harris (1782) [ICZN *Code* Art. 24.2 (I.C.Z.N. 1999)]. Since it is equivocal as to whether or not Stephens (1829b) was emending *trelineata* to *trilineata*, I follow ICZN *Code* Art. 33.5 (I.C.Z.N. 1999) and consider *trilineata* of Stephens (1829b) to be an incorrect subsequent spelling of *trelineata* Harris, 1780. It is treated here (following Chandler 2024 for *trilineata* Harris, 1780 [treated there as an "error"]) under *Helophilus pendulus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

SUMMARY OF TAXA BY FAMILY

Names listed here [all from Stephens (1829b)] are given in their original combination, which is how they are categorized in this work.

CECIDOMYIIDAE: *Cecidomyia melanocephala*; *Cecidomyia oxycanthae*; *Diomyza rubra*
CERATOPOGONIDAE:
CHIRONOMIDAE: *Chironomus plumipes*
DOLICHOPODIDAE: *Dolichopus angulatus*; *Dolichopus nigritarsis*; *Porphyrops splendidus*
EMPIDIDAE: *Empis certus; Enicopteryx hyalipennis*
LIMONIIDAE: *Leptorhina bicolor*
OPOMYZIDAE: *Geomyza pallipes*
PIPUNCULIDAE: *Pipunculus dubrensis*
PLATYPEZIDAE: *Callomyia aterrima*
PSILIDAE: *Tetanocera bimaculata*
PSYCHODIDAE: *Psychoda concinna*; *Psychoda nigrofusca*
PTYCHOPTERIDAE: *Limnobia xanthura*
SCIOMYZIDAE: *Tetanocera testacea*
STRATIOMYIDAE: *Odontomyia trimaculata*
SYRPHIDAE: *Musca trilineata*; *Syrphus caliginosus*
TACHINIDAE: *Musca carnarida; Musca nigromarginata*
TEPHRITIDAE: *Tephritis basalis*
TIPULIDAE: *Chironomus assimilis; Tipula bimaculosa*

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